

M7VID

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English

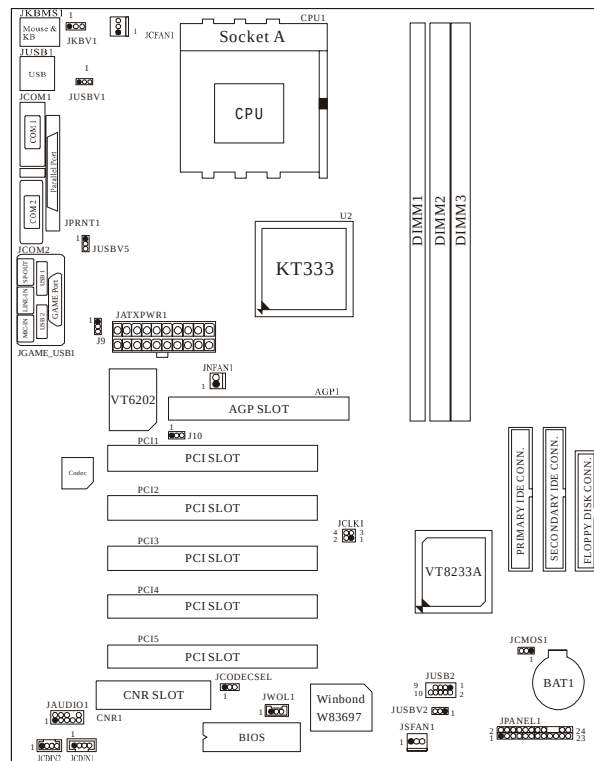
M7VID Features

- ✧ Use VIA KT333 / VT8233A Chipset, Winbond W83697HF.
- ✧ Contains on board I/O facilities, which include two serial ports, a parallel port, a PS/2 mouse port, a PS/2 keyboard port, audio ports, USB ports a game port and a monitor port.
- ✧ Supports Single Socket-A for an AMD Athlon/ Duron Family processor, running at 200 or 266 MHz Front Side Bus frequency.
- ✧ The AMD Athlon/ Duron system bus supports the 200/266 MHz high-speed, split-transaction AMD Athlon/ Duron system bus interface.
- ✧ Supports Ultra DMA 33/66/100/133 Bus Master Modes, PIO Mode 4, Master Mode, and high performance hard disk drives.
- ✧ Supports USB2.0 High Speed Device.
- ✧ The KT333 system controller is designed to support 200/266/333 MHz DDR SDRAM DIMMs.
- ✧ Supports one CNR Slot (Type B only), one AGP Slot, and five 32-bit PCI Bus slots.
- ✧ Complies with PC ATX form factor specifications.
- ✧ Supports popular operating systems such as Windows NT, Windows 98SE, Windows 2000, Windows ME, Windows XP and LINUX.
- ✧ DIMM Power Selection by BIOS setup to adjust DDR DIMM voltage. (If you meet the DDR DIMM compatible program, try to adjust the DDR Voltage to fix the compatible program.)
- ✧ CPU over temperature protection.
- ✧ Intel® AC'97 2.2 compatible. High S/N ratio meets PC 99 requirements.
- ✧ 4CH DAC, applicable for leading motherboard chipsets.
- ✧ Line-in phonejack share with rear Audio out for 4 channels Audio.

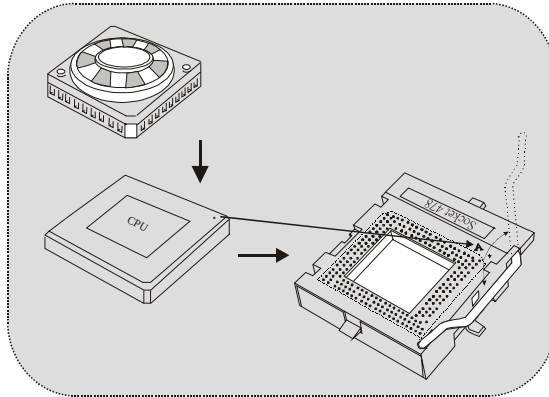
Package contents

- ✧ HDD Cable X 1, FDD Cable X 1, Fully Setup Driver CD X 1
- ✧ Flash Memory Writer for BIOS update X 1
- ✧ USB Cable X 2 (Optional)
- ✧ Rear I/O Panel for ATX Case X 1 (Optional)

Layout of M7VID

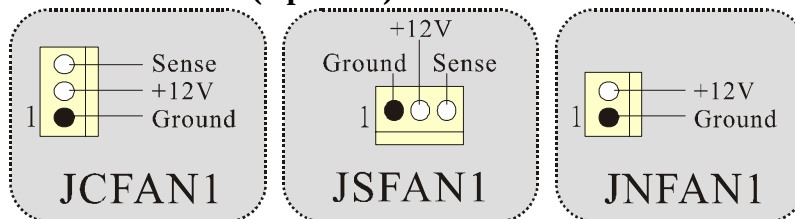


CPU Installation



1. Pull the lever sideways away from the socket then raise the lever up to 90-degree angle.
2. Locate Pin A in the socket and lock for the white dot or cut edge in the CPU. Match Pin A with the white dot/cut edge then insert the CPU.
3. Press the lever down. Then Put the fan on the CPU and buckle it and put the fan's power port into the JCFAN1, then to complete the installation.

CPU/ System Fan Headers: JCFAN1/ JSFAN1/ JNFAN1(Optional)



DDR DIMM Modules: DIMM1-2-3

DRAM Access Time: 2.5V Unbuffered/ Registered DDR 1600/ 2100/ 2700 Type required.

DRAM Type: 64MB/ 128MB/ 256MB/ 512MB/ 1GB DIMM Module (184 pin)

DIMM Socket Location	DDR Module	Total Memory Size (MB)
DIMM 1	64MB/128MB/256MB/512MB/1GB *1	Max is 3GB
DIMM 2	64MB/128MB/256MB/512MB/1GB *1	
DIMM3	64MB/128MB/256MB/512MB/1GB *1	

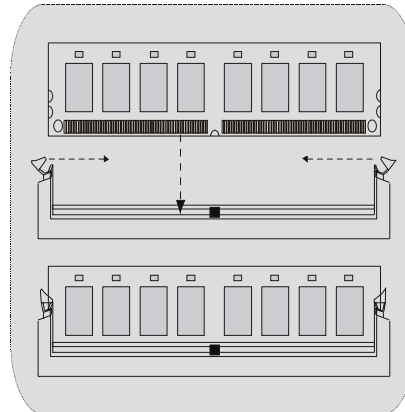
* The list shown above for DRAM configuration is only for reference.

How to install a DIMM Module

1. The DIMM socket has a “Plastic Safety Tab”, and the DIMM memory module has an “Asymmetrical notch”, so the DIMM memory module can only fit into the slot in one direction.

2. Push the tabs out. Insert the DIMM memory modules into the socket at a 90-degree angle, then push down vertically so that it will fit into the place.

3. The Mounting Holes and plastic tabs should fit over the edge and hold the DIMM memory modules in place.



Jumpers, Headers, Connectors & Slots

Hard Disk Connectors: IDE1/ IDE2

The motherboard has a 32-bit Enhanced PCI IDE Controller that provides PIO Mode 0~4, Bus Master, and Ultra DMA 33/ 66/ 100/ 133 functionality. It has two HDD connectors IDE1 (primary) and IDE2 (secondary).

The IDE connectors can connect a master and a slave drive, so you can connect up to four hard disk drives. The first hard drive should always be connected to IDE1.

Floppy Disk Connector: FDD1

The motherboard provides a standard floppy disk connector that supports 360K, 720K, 1.2M, 1.44M and 2.88M floppy disk types. This connector supports the provided floppy drive ribbon cables.

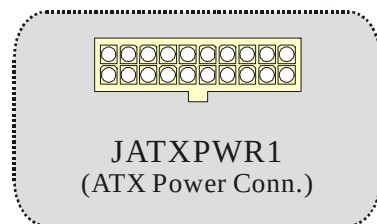
Communication Network Riser Slot: CNR1

The CNR specification is an open Industry Standard Architecture, and it defines a hardware scalable riser card interface, which supports audio, network and modem only.

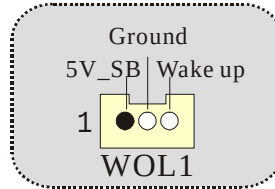
Peripheral Component Interconnect Slots: PCI1-5

This motherboard is equipped with 5 standard PCI slots. PCI stands for Peripheral Component Interconnect, and it is a bus standard for expansion cards, which has, supplanted the older ISA bus standard in most ports. This PCI slot is designated as 32 bits.

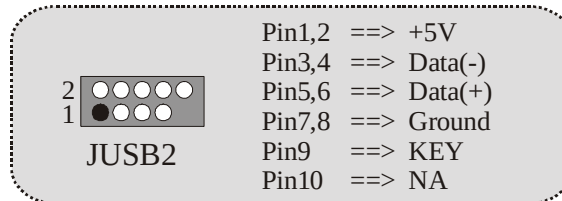
Power Connectors: JATXPWR1



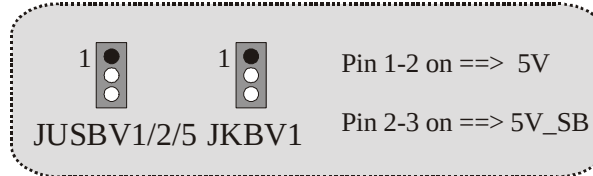
Wake On LAN Header: WOL1



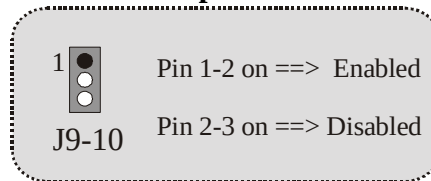
Front USB Header: JUSB2 (Optional)



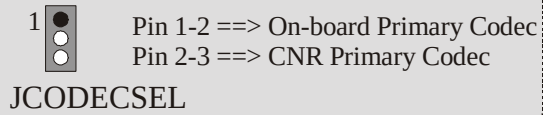
5V/ 5VSB Selection for USB/KB: JUSBV1/2/5/ JKBV1



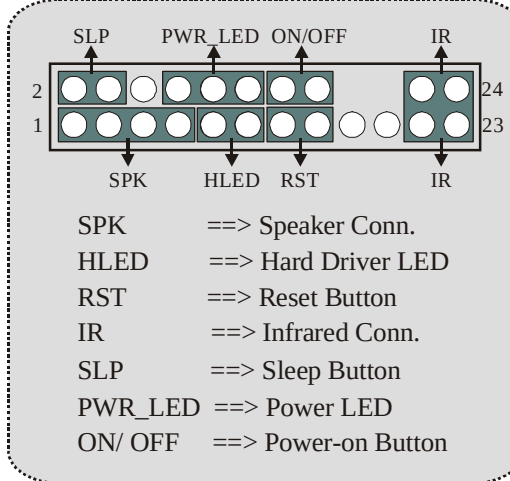
USB 2.0 Device Wake-Up: J9/ J10



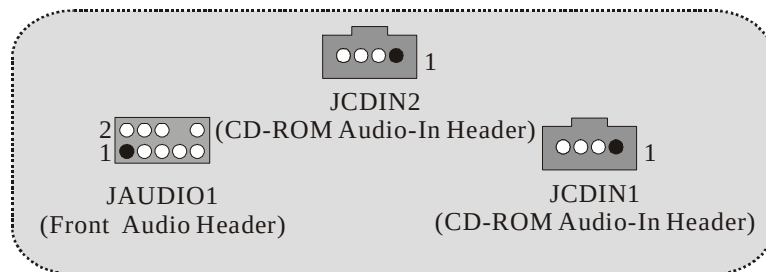
CNR Codec Primary/Secondary Selection: JCODECSEL



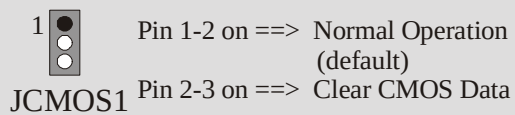
Front Panel Connector: JPANEL1



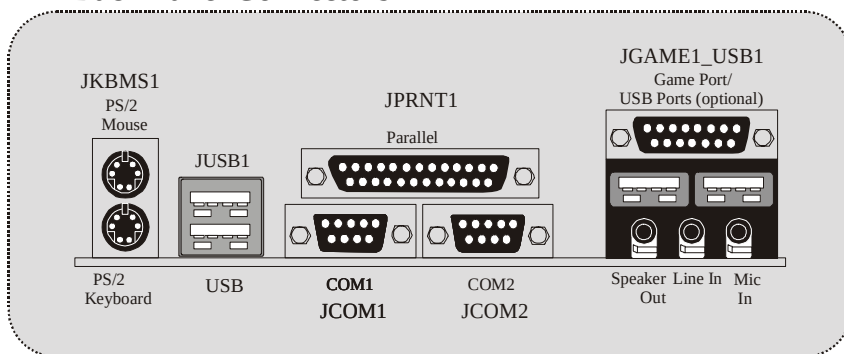
Audio Subsystem: JAUDIO1/ JCDIN1-2



Clear CMOS Jumper: JCMOS1



Back Panel Connectors



Spanish

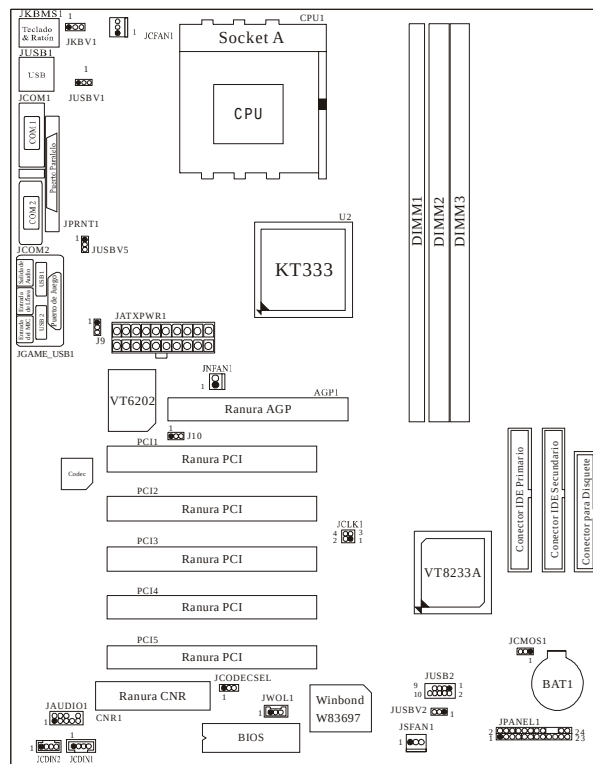
Características del M7VID

- ✧ Usa Chipset VIA KT333 / VT8233A, Winbond W83697HF.
- ✧ Contiene facilidades I/O integrados en la placa madre en el que incluye un puerto en serie paralelo, un puerto paralelo, un puerto para el ratón PS/2, un puerto para teclado PS/2, puertos de audio, puertos USB, puerto LAN (opcional), un puerto para juegos y un puerto para el monitor.
- ✧ Soporta Single Socket-A para procesador de la familia AMD Athlon/ Duron, corriendo a 200 o 266 MHz frecuencia Front Side Bus.
- ✧ El sistema bus AMD Athlon/ Duron soporta una alta velocidad de 200/266 MHz, interface del sistema bus split-transaction AMD Athlon/ Duron.
- ✧ Soporta Ultra DMA 33/66/100/133 Bus Modos Master, Modo PIO 4, Modo Master, y alta performance en discos duros.
- ✧ Soporta USB2.0 dispositivo de alta velocidad.
- ✧ El sistema controlador KT333 es diseñado para soportar 200/266/333 MHz DDR SDRAM DIMMs.
- ✧ Soporta un ranura CNR(solamente de Tipo B), una ranura AGP, y cinco ranuras de 32-bit PCI Bus.
- ✧ Compatible con la forma de PC ATX.
- ✧ Soporta sistemas operativos populares tales como Windows NT, Windows 98SE, Windows 2000, Windows ME, Windows XP y LINUX.
- ✧ Corriente de Selección DIMM para configuración BIOS utilizado para ajustar voltaje DDR DIMM. (Si se encuentra con un programa compatible al DDR DIMM, trate de ajustar el voltaje DDR para fijar con el programa compatible.)
- ✧ Protección contra sobre calentamiento de CPU.
- ✧ Intel® AC'97 2.2 compatible. Alto S/N ratio para requerimiento PC 99.
- ✧ 4CH DAC, aplicable para chipsets de principales placas madres.
- ✧ Entrada de línea phonejack compartido con el Audio de salida trasero para canales de 4 Audios.

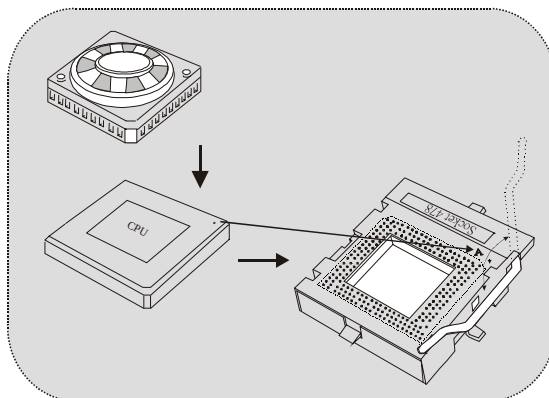
Contenido del Paquete

- ✧ Cable HDD X 1, Cable FDD X 1, Configuración completa del Driver CD X 1
- ✧ Memoria de Escritura Flash para actualización del BIOS X 1
- ✧ Cable USB X 2 (Opcional)
- ✧ Panel trasero I/O para caja ATX X 1 (Opcional)

Disposición del M7VID

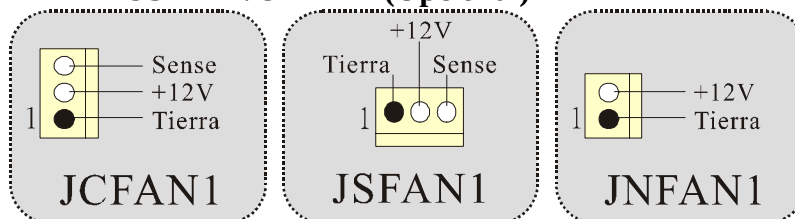


Instalación de la CPU



1. Tire de la palanca del lado del zócalo, luego levante la palanca hasta un ángulo de 90 grados.
2. Sitúe el contacto A del zócalo y busque el punto blanco o corte el borde en la CPU. Empareje el contacto A con el punto blanco/corte del borde, luego inserte la CPU.
3. Presione la palanca para abajo. Ponga el ventilador en la CPU y abróchelo. Luego ponga el puerto de corriente del ventilador en el JCFAN1. Y ya habrá completado su instalación.

CPU/ Cabezales del Sistema de Ventilación: JCFAN1/ JSFAN1/ JNFAN1(Opcional)



Módulos DDR DIMM: DIMM1-2-3

DRAM Tiempo de Acceso: 2.5V Unbuffered/ Registered DDR 1600/ 2100/ 2700 Tipo requerido.

DRAM Tipo: 64MB/ 128MB/ 256MB/ 512MB/ 1GB Módulo DIMM (184contactos)

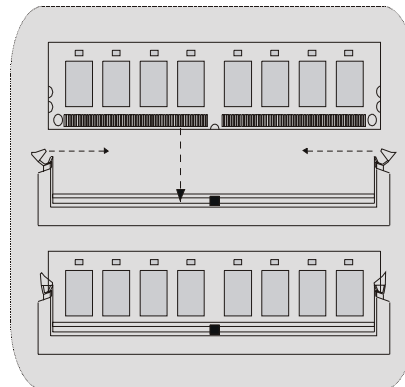
Localización del Módulo DIMM	Módulo DDR	Total del Tamaño de Memoria (MB)
DIMM 1	64MB/128MB/256MB/512MB/1GB *1	Máximo de 3GB
DIMM 2	64MB/128MB/256MB/512MB/1GB *1	
DIMM3	64MB/128MB/256MB/512MB/1GB *1	

* La lista de arriba para la configuración DRAM es solamente para referencia.

Cómo instalar un Módulo DIMM

1. El zócalo DIMM tiene una lengüeta plástica de seguridad y el módulo de memoria DIMM tiene una muesca asimétrica, así el módulo de memoria DIMM puede caber solamente en la ranura de una sólo dirección.

2. Tire la lengüeta hacia afuera. Inserte los módulos de memoria DIMM en el zócalo a los 90 grados, luego empuje hacia abajo verticalmente de modo que encaje en el lugar.



3. Los agujeros de montaje y las lengüetas plásticas deben caber por sobre el borde y sostenga los módulos de memoria DIMM en el lugar.

Conectores, Cabezales, Puentes y Ranuras

Conectores del Disco Duro: IDE1/ IDE2

La placa madre tiene un controlador de 32-bit PCI IDE que proporciona Modo PIO 0~4, Bus Master, y funcionalidad Ultra DMA / 33/ 66/ 100. Tiene dos conectores HDD IDE1 (primario) y IDE2 (secundario). El conector IDE puede conectar a un master y un drive esclavo, así puede conectar hasta cuatro discos rígidos. El primer disco duro debe estar siempre conectado al IDE1.

Conector para el Disquete: FDD1

La placa madre proporciona un conector estándar del disquete (FDC) que soporta 360K, 720K, 1.2M, 1.44M y 2.88M tipos de disquete. Éste conector utiliza los cables de cinta proporcionados por el disquete.

Canalización Vertical de la Red de Comunicaciones:

CNR1

La especificación CNR es una abierta Industria de Arquitectura Estándar, que define una tarjeta de interface escalable del hardware en el que soporta audio, network y modem.

Ranura de Interconexión del Componente Periférico:

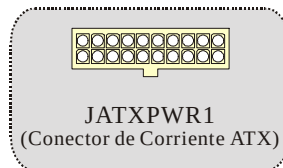
PCI1-5

La placa madre está equipada con una ranura estándar ISA. ISA es la sigla para Configuración Estándar de la Industria de Arquitectura, y fue diseñando como el bus estándar para la tarjeta de expansion en los '90 para las máquinas PC XT/AT. Ésta placa madre conserva compatibilidad hacia atrás con el antiguo y configuración lenta del bus.

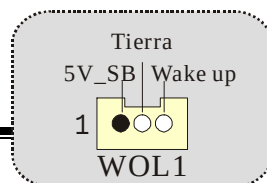
Conector de Corriente: JATXPWR1

Cabezal

WOL1



Wake On LAN:



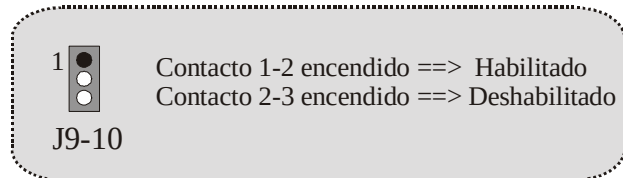
Cabezal frontal USB: JUSB2 (Opcional)



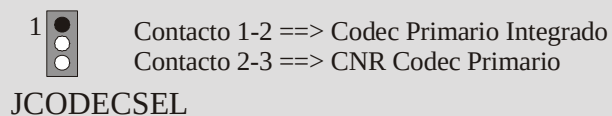
5V/ 5VSB Selección para USB/KB: JUSBV1/2/5/ JKBV1



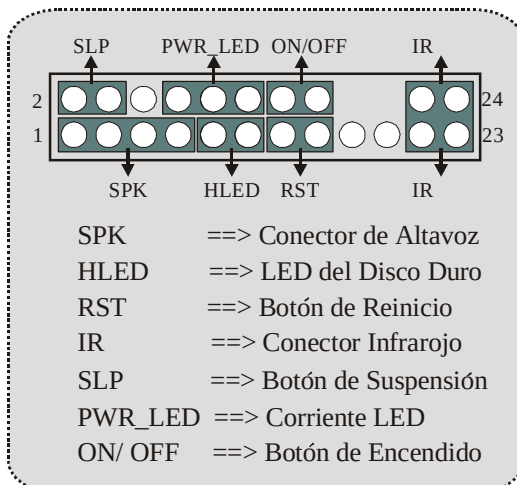
USB 2.0 Dispositivo Wake-Up: J9/ J10



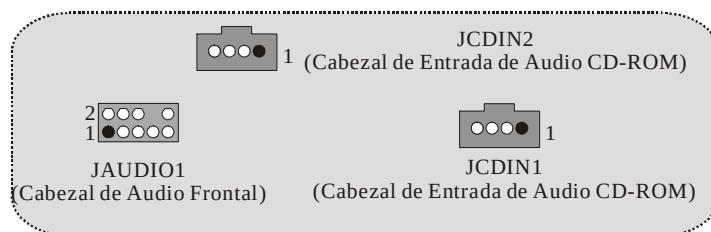
CNR Selección Codec Primario/Secundario: JCODECSEL



Conector del Panel Frontal: JPANEL1



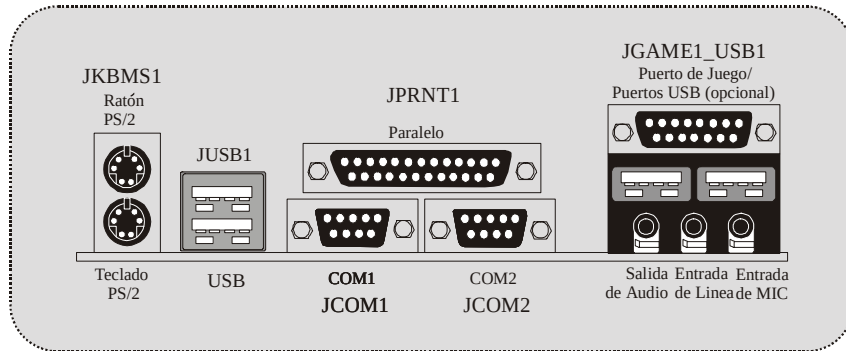
Subsistema de Audio: JAUDIO1/ JCDIN1-2



Puente de Borrar CMOS: JCMOS1

1  Contacto 1-2 encendido ==> Operacion Normal (predeterminado)
JCMOS1 Contacto 2-3 encendido ==> Dato de Borrar CMOS

Conectores del Panel Trasero



WarpSpeeder



Introduction

[WarpSpeeder™], a new powerful control utility, features three user-friendly functions including Overclock Manager, Overvoltage Manager, and Hardware Monitor.

With the Overclock Manager, users can easily adjust the frequency they prefer or they can get the best CPU performance with just one click. The Overvoltage Manager, on the other hand, helps to power up CPU core voltage and Memory voltage. The cool Hardware Monitor smartly indicates the temperatures, voltage and CPU fan speed as well as the chipset information. Also, in the About panel, you can get detail descriptions about BIOS model and chipsets. In addition, the frequency status of CPU, memory, AGP and PCI along with the CPU speed are synchronically shown on our main panel.

Moreover, to protect users' computer systems if the setting is not appropriate when testing and results in system fail or hang, [WarpSpeeder™] technology assures the system stability by automatically rebooting the computer and then restart to a speed that is either the original system speed or a suitable one.

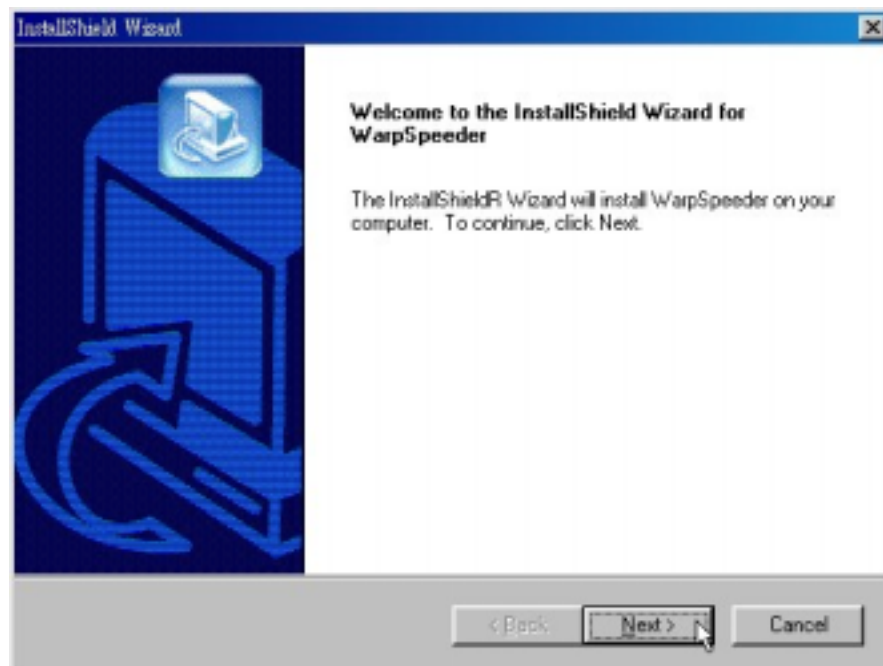
System Requirement

OS Support: Windows 98 SE, Windows Me, Windows 2000, Windows XP

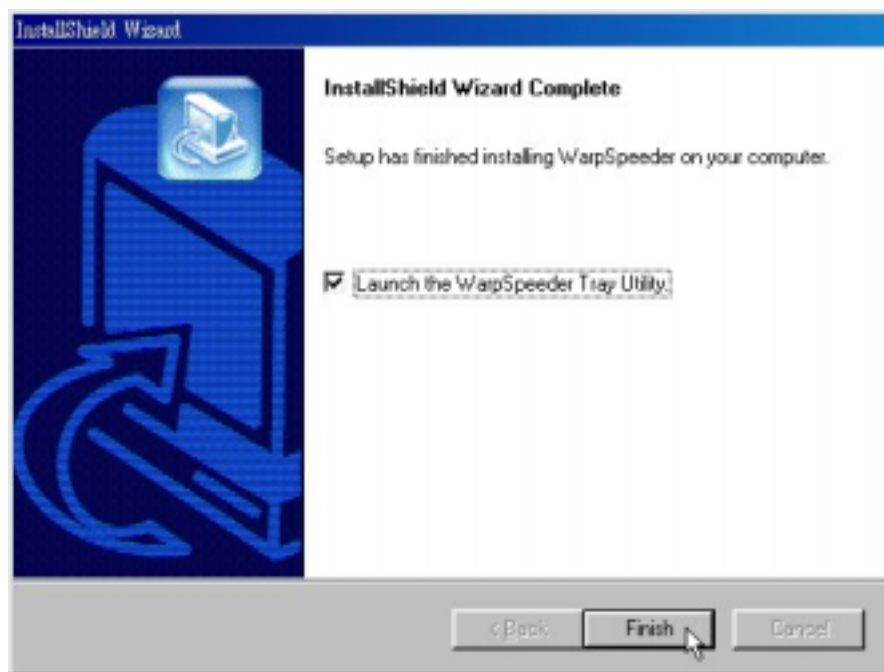
DirectX: DirectX 8.1 or above. (The Windows XP operating system includes DirectX 8.1. If you use Windows XP, you do not need to install DirectX 8.1.)

Installation

1. Execute the setup execution file, and then the following dialog will pop up. Please click "Next" button and follow the default procedure to install.



-
2. When you see the following dialog in setup procedure, it means setup is completed. If the “Launch the WarpSpeeder Tray Utility” checkbox is checked, the Tray Icon utility and [WarpSpeeder™] utility will be automatically and immediately launched after you click “Finish” button.



Usage

The following figures are just only for reference, the screen printed in this user manual will change according to your motherboard on hand.

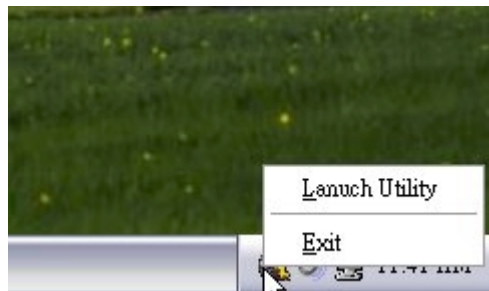
[WarpSpeeder™] includes 1 tray icon and 5 panels:

1. Tray Icon:

Whenever the Tray Icon utility is launched, it will display a little tray icon on the right side of Windows Taskbar.



This utility is responsible for conveniently invoking [WarpSpeeder™] Utility. You can use the mouse by clicking the left button in order to invoke [WarpSpeeder™] directly from the little tray icon or you can right-click the little tray icon to pop up a popup menu as following figure. The “Launch Utility” item in the popup menu has the same function as mouse left-click on tray icon and “Exit” item will close Tray Icon utility if selected.



2. Main Panel

If you click the tray icon, [WarpSpeeder™] utility will be invoked. Please refer do the following figure; the utility's first window you will see is Main Panel.

Main Panel contains features as follows:

- a. Display the CPU Speed, CPU external clock, Memory clock, AGP clock, and PCI clock information.

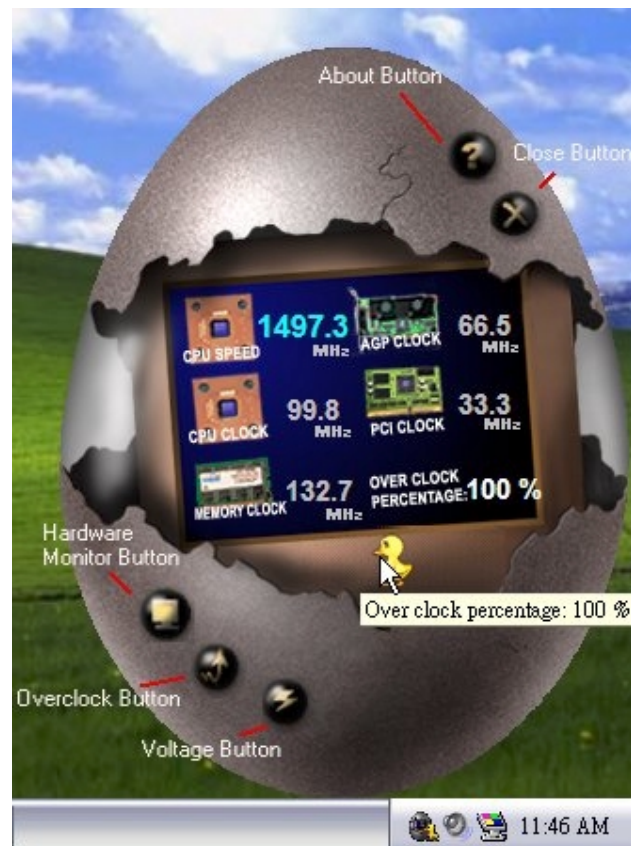
b. Contains About, Voltage, Overclock, and Hardware Monitor Buttons for invoking respective panels.

c. With a user-friendly Status Animation, it can represent 3 overclock percentage stages:

Duck walking => overclock percentage from 100% ~ 110 %

Duck running => overclock percentage from 110% ~ 120%

Duck burning => overclock percentage from 120% ~ above



3. Voltage Panel

Click the Voltage button in Main Panel, the button will be highlighted and the Voltage Panel will slide out to up as the following figure.

In this panel, you can decide to increase CPU core voltage and Memory voltage or not. The default setting is "No". If you want to get the best performance of overclocking, we recommend you click the option "Yes".



4. Overclock Panel

Click the Overclock button in Main Panel, the button will be highlighted and the Overclock Panel will slide out to left as the following figure.

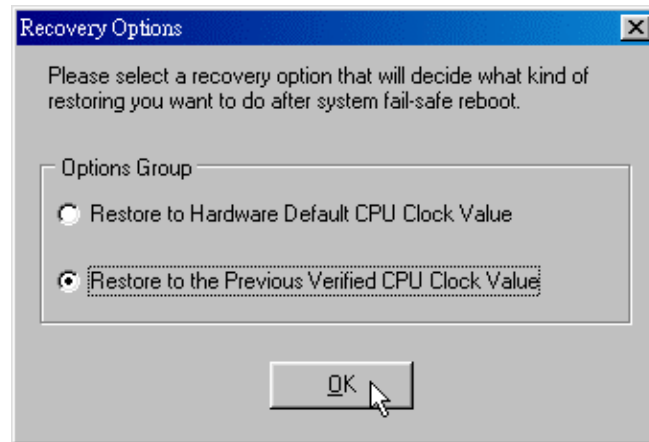


Overclock Panel contains these features:

- a. “-3MHz button”, “-1MHz button”, “+1MHz button”, and “+3MHz button”: provide user the ability to do real-time overclock adjustment.

Warning: Manually overclock is potentially dangerous, especially when the overclocking percentage is over 110 %. We strongly recommend you verify every speed you overclock by click the Verify button. Or, you can just click Auto overclock button and let [WarpSpeeder™] automatically gets the best result for you.

-
- b. "Recovery Dialog button": Pop up the following dialog. Let user select a restoring way if system need to do a fail-safe reboot.



- c. "Auto-overclock button": User can click this button and [WarpSpeeder™] will set the best and stable performance and frequency automatically. [WarpSpeeder™] utility will execute a series of testing until system fail. Then system will do fail-safe reboot by using Watchdog function. After reboot, the [WarpSpeeder™] utility will restore to the hardware default setting or load the verified best and stable frequency according to the Recovery Dialog's setting.
- d. "Verify button": User can click this button and [WarpSpeeder™] will proceed a testing for current frequency. If the testing is ok, then the current frequency will be saved into system registry. If the testing fail, system will do a fail-safe rebooting. After reboot, the [WarpSpeeder™] utility will restore to the hardware default setting or load the verified best and stable frequency according to the Recovery Dialog's setting.

Note: Because the testing programs, invoked in Auto-overclock and Verify, include DirectDraw, Direct3D and DirectShow tests, the DirectX 8.1 or newer runtime library is required. And please make sure your display card's color depth is High color (16 bit) or True color(24/32 bit) that is required for Direct3D rendering.

5. Hardware Monitor Panel

Click the Hardware Monitor button in Main Panel, the button will be highlighted and the Hardware Monitor panel will slide out to left as the following figure.

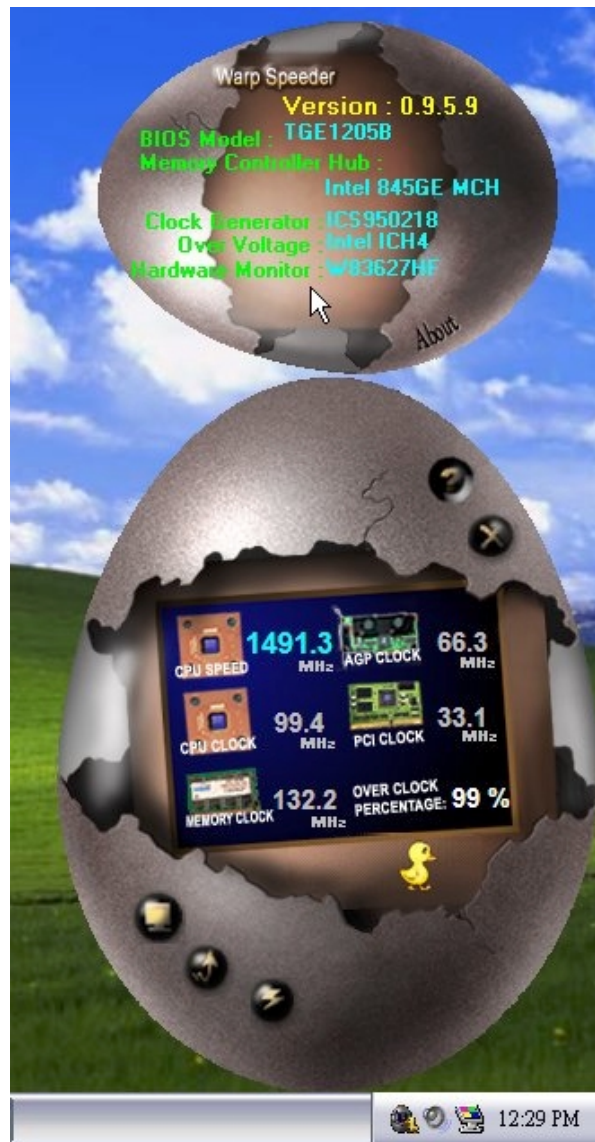
In this panel, you can get the real-time status information of your system. The information will be refreshed every 1 second.



6. About Panel

Click the About button in Main Panel, the button will be highlighted and the About Panel will slide out to up as the following figure.

In this panel, you can get model name and detail information in hints of all the chipset that are related to overclocking. You can also get the mainboard's BIOS model and the Version number of [WarpSpeeder™] utility.



Note: Because the overclock, overvoltage, and hardware monitor features are controlled by several separate chipset, [WarpSpeeder™] divide these features to separate panels. If one chipset is not on board, the correlative button in Main panel will be disabled, but will not interfere other panels' functions. This property can make [WarpSpeeder™] utility more robust.

Trouble Shooting

PROBABLE	SOLUTION
No power to the system at all Power light don't illuminate, fan inside power supply does not turn on. Indicator light on keyboard does not turn on	* Make sure power cable is securely plugged in * Replace cable * Contact technical support
PROBABLE	SOLUTION
System inoperative. Keyboard lights are on, power indicator lights are lit, hard drive is spinning.	* Using even pressure on both ends of the DIMM, press down firmly until the module snaps into place.
PROBABLE	SOLUTION
System does not boot from hard disk drive, can be booted from CD-ROM drive.	* Check cable running from disk to disk controller board. Make sure both ends are securely plugged in; check the drive type in the standard CMOS setup. * Backing up the hard drive is extremely important. All hard disks are capable of breaking down at any time.
PROBABLE	SOLUTION
System only boots from CD-ROM. Hard disk can be read and applications can be used but booting from hard disk is impossible.	* Back up data and applications files. Reformat the hard drive. Re-install applications and data using backup disks.
PROBABLE	SOLUTION
Screen message says "Invalid Configuration" or "CMOS Failure."	* Review system's equipment . Make sure correct information is in setup.
PROBABLE	SOLUTION
Cannot boot system after installing second hard drive.	* Set master/slave jumpers correctly. * Run SETUP program and select correct drive types. Call drive manufacturers for compatibility with other drives.

Solución de Problemas

CAUSA PROBABLE	SOLUCIÓN
No hay corriente en el sistema. La luz de corriente no ilumina, ventilador dentro de la fuente de alimentación apagada. Indicador de luz del teclado apagado.	* Asegúrese que el cable de transmisión esté seguramente enchufado. * Reemplace el cable. * Contacte ayuda técnica.
CAUSA PROBABLE	SOLUCIÓN
Sistema inoperativo. Luz del teclado encendido, luz de indicador de corriente iluminado, disco rígido está girando.	* Presione los dos extremos del DIMM, presione para abajo firmemente hasta que el módulo encaje en el lugar.
CAUSA PROBABLE	SOLUCIÓN
Sistema no arranca desde el disco rígido, puede ser arrancado desde el CD-ROM drive.	* Controle el cable de ejecución desde el disco hasta el disco del controlador. Asegúrese de que ambos lados estén enchufados con seguridad; controle el tipo de disco en la configuración estándar CMOS. * Copiando el disco rígido es extremadamente importante. Todos los discos rígidos son capaces de dañarse en cualquier momento.
CAUSA PROBABLE	SOLUCIÓN
Sistema solamente arranca desde el CD-ROM. Disco rígido puede leer y aplicaciones pueden ser usados pero el arranque desde el disco rígido es imposible.	* Copie datos y documentos de aplicación. Vuelva a formatear el disco rígido. Vuelva a instalar las aplicaciones y datos usando el disco de copiado.
CAUSA PROBABLE	SOLUCIÓN
Mensaje de pantalla "Invalid Configuration" o "CMOS Failure."	* Revise el equipo del sistema. Asegúrese de que la información configurada sea correcta.
CAUSA PROBABLE	SOLUCIÓN
No puede arrancar después de instalar el segundo disco rígido.	* Fije correctamente el puente master/esclavo. * Ejecute el programa SETUP y seleccione el tipo de disco correcto. Llame a una manufacturación del disco para compatibilidad con otros discos.

03/17/2002
